

that amount then when the account was closed?" asked Mr. Richards.

"No, he did not," replied Fuller, "but Lieutenant Commander L. M. Joseph took up the stocks for him and paid us the \$26,739.21 that Sulzer owed us."

Sulzer's total dealings with the Harris & Fuller firm on this account footed up to \$133,450.90, which the Tammany contingent commented upon as "not so bad for a poor man."

The account was carried on their books openly in the name of William Sulzer, but it developed that it also had a number, "Account No. 63," which, Mr. Fuller explained, was solely for the purpose of precluding the possibility of having the name of "Governor Sulzer" spoken around the office where customers would hear it.

Fuller's testimony also included the production of some letters exchanged between the brokerage firm and its distinguished customer, in which the brokers apparently lost sight of the fact that they were dealing with a statesman and began to call for margins as insistently as if he had been an ordinary speculator.

**Veiled Threat to "Sell Him Out."**

One letter, in fact, contained a thinly veiled threat to "sell him out," but the prompt response of Josephthal, who was one of the Governor's board of inquiry in the recent Littman National Guard case, took care of the account before that disaster overtook it.

The first of these letters, dated December 11, 1912, was as follows:

"Hon. William Sulzer, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: As you no doubt are aware, a panicky condition has existed in the market for the last few days. We would therefore appreciate a deposit from you. Thanking you in advance, we are, very truly yours,

"HARRIS & FULLER."

Sulzer took that demand up with them on a subsequent visit to New York, Fuller testified, and the account ran along until early in June, when other storms came up to wreck the Governor's speculative craft.

Under date of June 9, 1913, Fuller testified, his firm sent this letter:

"Hon. William Sulzer, Executive Mansion, Albany.

"Dear Sir: We sent you a telegram last week stating that we would like to have an interview with you, but as yet have not received any reply. It is very important that we should get in communication with you immediately, and we would therefore thank you to advise us upon receipt of this letter where and when we can see you."

Two days later, June 11, the brokers followed that up with another letter, as follows:

"We have been endeavoring for a number of days to get in touch with you in reference to the condition of your account, it being very bad and weak, without any reply until this a. m., when we were advised that you would meet us on Saturday, June 14, at the Waldorf, which arrangement is not at all satisfactory, owing to the freakish and uncertain condition of the market."

"We must insist on immediate attention to this very important matter; therefore, we request a deposit of \$15,000 at once to bring your account up to the required margin. Failing to comply immediately with our demand, we ask you to take up or transfer the account forthwith, as we would rather have you do that than compel us to sell you out."

"Your indifference necessitates our taking this method of calling your attention to what we believe is of vital importance to yourself. We are of the opinion that after you realize the importance of promptness you will immediately comply and oblige us with the amount we request. Hoping to hear from you immediately, either by wire or telephone, we are, yours very truly,

HARRIS & FULLER."

**Josephthal To Be Subpoenaed.**

That ended the exchange of letters, although the account ran until July 15 before Josephthal appeared with the necessary \$26,739.21 to clear it up. Josephthal, Mr. Richards explained, is now in Europe, but will be subpoenaed as soon as he returns.

On the Boyer, Griswold & Co. account, testified to by C. A. Reynolds, the cashier, Richards presented evidence immediately before and after Reynolds was on the stand clinching the fact that some of these checks used by Sulzer in this account were campaign contributions.

Lyman A. Spalding, whose check for \$100 appeared in the Boyer, Griswold & Co. transaction as part of the \$12,000 with which Sulzer purchased 200 shares of Big Four through Colwell, went on the stand first, with his answers fairly bursting from his lips. There was no doubt that Mr. Spalding was willing in fact, anxious to testify, and he snapped out his answers almost before Richards could make the question.

"I sent my check for \$100 to William Sulzer as a campaign contribution, through the hands of a mutual friend, and it was delivered to Mr. Sulzer personally," he said. "It was dated October 10, 1912, and when the cancelled check came back to me—I got no other acknowledgment of my contribution—it was indorsed by William Sulzer and by Boyer, Griswold & Co., through the Bank of the Manhattan Company."

Spalding left the stand with every evidence on his features that he was supremely satisfied and happy to have the opportunity to speak out his mind about Sulzer in public, although he confined himself simply to the bare facts and to an identification of his cancelled check.

Otto Menzies, from the office of Theodore W. Myers, identified a cancelled check for \$1,000, made out to "bearer" by Mr. Myers October 10, which was also indorsed by Boyer, Griswold & Co., through the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Richard B. Huber, secretary of the Frank V. Strauss Company, whose \$1,000 check also appeared in the Boyer, Griswold & Co. transaction, said he could not find the company's cancelled check, but admitted in the same breath that he did not want to find it or have anything to do with the affair until he heard from Mr. Strauss, who is in Germany, and to whom he cabled on Thursday night.

Emilham Sutton, of the Brooklyn office of Fuller & Gray, the firm which carried the famous "Account No. 60," appeared yesterday as a witness, and he developed, among other things, that he was the man who named the account.

He swore that Mr. Gray, of the firm, was the man who told him that "Account No. 60" was Mr. Sulzer's account, and he added that Mr. Gray seemed to be "rather proud of it." Sutton testified

## LATEST CHECKS IN SULZER INQUIRY.



INDORSEMENTS SHOWING PAYMENT.

## MURPHY GUARDED LIKE CZAR

**Vicious Bulldogs Surround Estate of Tammany Chief in Good Ground.**

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—For some reason which the neighbors of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, have not been able to discover, his estate in Good Ground, Long Island, is more closely guarded than the palace of the Czar of Russia, according to a reporter for "The North American," who recently visited the place. Instead of Cossacks with long, sharp pointed spears to keep intruders away, there are no less than a score of the most vicious bulldogs especially selected for that purpose and three wild bulls.

Before a visitor or a stranger can approach the Murphy estate he must be vouched for by "Paddy" Gregg or "Plumber" Ashton, the only two men who are entrusted with Murphy's telephone number.

Inquiry is first made of them if Mr. Murphy is at home, and after they have telephoned to the house and reported who

the visitor is an automobile is driven out to meet him, providing Murphy wants to see any one.

Murphy's place is at Fine Neck, and in order to reach it from the Good Ground station a detour must be made through a dense woods, at the beginning of which is Ashton's place. On the Good Ground side is "Paddy" Gregg. Both are on watch day and night.

There is not a country cabman who will dare take the risk of driving there. Recently Murphy's dogs attacked Mrs. Roger S. Squire while walking along the road, and seven of them had to be killed before the woman could be saved.

Murphy comes to town in a different colored tuxedo every day. He has seven, one for each day of the week, and this is done so that he will not be recognized.

So intent is the Tammany leader on keeping secluded that he never uses the Good Ground station, and he drives to either Quogue or Southampton. He has not attended church with Mrs. Murphy once this season; in fact, he will not allow her to ride in a car with him, as it is said he fears an attack on his life and has taken these extreme measures of precaution.

## AVIATOR DRIVEN DOWN IN SIGHT OF CAPITAL

Continued from first page.

for Diamond's farm, from which point Wood had telephoned to Washington his forced landing. After twenty-four miles of dusty roads the searchers found the aviator calmly seated under his machine—"dying for a smoke."

## His Own Story.

Here is the story Wood told of his thrilling five-hour flight over a hazy landscape:

"I rose from Hempstead at 4:30, exactly on time. I found myself climbing steadily to the 5,000 foot altitude over a dense fog that hid the ground except for patches here and there. When I gained my elevation, I could not see anything. I had no idea where I was and dropped to 3,000 feet to find myself over nothing but water, as far as I could see. As I had been turning to the left to make a wide swing for the nearest point of the Jersey coast, I suddenly realized that I was out over the ocean. Just then my motor stopped dead.

"It was an anxious moment for me. I knew that with a machine weighing 1,200 pounds there was nothing left but to sink if I struck the water. I worked quickly with the engine. She caught her stroke again and I was saved from a watery grave, but I was still lost in the fog. Nothing was left but to turn to the left, instead of keeping on the right, which was taking me to sea. So I turned sharply to the left, and from my low altitude I saw Coney Island. That gave me the right direction and I started across the bay for Staten Island, passing over South Beach.

"Jersey was covered by fog, and I gave up trying to find the Pennsylvania tracks and kept climbing to a greater altitude. But I was encouraged when I found that I had struck the tracks at New Brunswick, exactly the point I had previously calculated to connect with them. Just before reaching Trenton my engine went dead again and I began to lose altitude rapidly, until I was down to 2,500 feet. I brought the motor round once more, but the fog was so low and thick that it was useless to try to follow the railway. I began climbing, and at Trenton I started to follow the Delaware River, which I could see plainly enough to go up very high.

## Kept Away from Cities.

"But I did not fly over any cities, because I was afraid that if the engine stopped altogether I would fall on roofs

or in the streets. It was good that I made a wide circle to the east of Philadelphia, because the engine stopped again when I was opposite the city. I dropped to 5,000 feet, and continued losing altitude. Then the engine behaved better, and over Havre de Grace I had climbed to 7,300 feet, the highest point I attained during the flight.

"More trouble with the engine. I coasted right down from 7,300 feet all the way to Baltimore, because I did not have the power to keep up. All this time I had been following the river. Right ahead a dense volume of smoke confused me by shutting out the route entirely. I knew that this must be Baltimore, but the smoke made me lose all sense of direction for a few minutes, and I continued flying around to get located. It was 6,000 feet up and volplaned to 4,000 feet to see if I could pick out anything. The ground was a blank.

"Finally I struck out on a southwest course by the compass. I was certain I would strike the Potomac on this course. If I crossed it where it was narrow my familiarity with this stretch of country would tell me I was above Washington, but if the river was broad where I struck it I was below the capital. That would give me the right direction. I would have arrived if the motor had held out.

"It stopped absolutely dead over a stretch of fields and refused to go again. Then I quit. I volplaned from about 3,000 feet, making a glide of about two miles, and just did clear a cloud of telephone wires along a road. I landed the machine as easily as I could have done at Hempstead, without a scratch. When I jumped from the cockpit my watch said 8:40 a. m."

Wood finished his flight, arriving at Fort Myer at 6 p. m. He appeared above the post at a height of 6,000 feet, and after volplaning in a straight shoot downward for 3,000 feet, the monoplane performing two graceful circles, alighted squarely on a large white cloth, marking the landing place. Wood will remain at Fort Myer for several days to give demonstrations of "knocking down" and "setting up" the machine. He says he can take the monoplane from a crate and set it up in twelve minutes. He expects to fly back to New York.

## Began Career as Cowboy.

Wood was born in Flora, Ill., and is known as the cowboy aviator, as he followed ranch riding previous to learning to fly at St. Augustine, Fla., being taught by S. S. Jerman, who saw him start this morning. He received his pilot's license a short time ago at St. Augustine and has since made many sensational flights. He is six feet one inch in height and weighs 160 pounds.

As his machine stood before starting it weighed only 1,200 pounds. In the tanks were twenty-eight gallons of gasoline and eight quarts castor oil for lubrication. The spread of the machine is thirty feet, and the length about the same.

The American record for non-stop flying had been held by Lieutenant Thomas DeW. Milling, U. S. A., whose official figures are 250 miles, from Texas City to San Antonio Tex., in three hours and ten minutes. Wood estimates he flew 287 miles in his circuitous route without stopping. The air line distance is estimated at 260 miles.

## SULZER AGAIN IGNORES FRAWLEY COMMITTEE

**Announces He Won't Say Anything Till He Has Complete Record of Testimony.**

**MOOSE PROMISE HIM AID**

**Roosevelt's Nephew Says Progressives Will Support Direct Primaries—Minister Charges Graft.**

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, Aug. 8.—Again ignoring the Frawley committee revelations, Governor Sulzer today devoted much of his time to plans for getting a direct primary Assembly next fall.

"I will not say anything about the Frawley committee charges," he said, "until I have seen the complete record of the testimony."

The Governor then continued his conferences with political leaders of the state, including Douglas Robinson, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt and state leader of the Progressive party, and Joseph Murphy, Democratic leader in Rensselaer County. He talked to them concerning Assembly candidates and is planning to have his propaganda mapped out before August 19, the first day for party committee designation.

The Sulzer forces, according to the present intention, will join with the Progressives in all Assembly districts where the regular organization candidates refuse to support a state-wide direct primary bill.

"The Progressives have always been for this legislation," said Mr. Robinson, "and if that is what the Governor wants our party is the one to give it to him."

Governor and Mrs. Sulzer will continue their efforts to-morrow for the purchase of a farm. They will leave here in the morning to look over several sites, and probably will be gone until Sunday night.

Without giving names or dates, the Rev. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York Civic League, made another charge of legislative corruption in today's issue of his "Reform Bulletin." He says that "several years ago, when a strong anti-cockade law was pending at Albany, a prominent Christian man of Syracuse" came to Albany to secure its passage. He charges that on conferring with members of the Public Health Committee a demand for \$4,000 was made for having the bill reported out of committee. Later the Christian man is said to have met a representative of three catarrh companies who wanted the bill killed.

"This corrupt lobbyist," Mr. Miller adds, told the "Christian man" that members of the health committee demanded \$5,000 to have the bill killed. The Syracuse man, the article says, then told the catarrh companies' representative that if "he would not give those thousands of dollars" he would be "represented by me."

"Christian man" (from Syracuse) would take the train home and drop the matter. Mr. Miller said the bill was not reported out of committee.

Mr. Miller charged a week or so ago that three Tammany Senators had demanded \$10,000 to have a certain bill killed, and he said to-day that he was waiting to be called as a witness before the Frawley committee. Mr. Miller said that he was ready to go on the witness stand to tell the story.

This request was denied to Louis A. Sarecky, the Governor's campaign contribution agent. If called to the stand, Mr. Miller said he would tell the names of the men who gave him his information.

## GOLDBERG BILL SIGNED

**Sulzer Says Approval Won't Impede Judicial Action.**

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, Aug. 8.—Governor Sulzer to-day signed the Goldberg bill, passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature and designed to adjust the differences between the state and the city of New York concerning the title to the site for the Long Island State Hospital.

The Governor in a statement says his approval of this and other measures passed at the extraordinary session "did not in any sense, nor can it be construed in any manner to amount to an approval by me of any and incorrect statements that may have been contained in the journals of either house, and if the question is opened to the courts I am convinced that my signature on these bills in and by itself, will not present any additional impediment to judicial scrutiny and action."

## PARK ALARMS RICH COLONY

**Millionaires Object to \$250,000 Resort for Echo Valley.**

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 8.—Is Greenwich to have a \$250,000 amusement park right in the midst of its millionaire colony, where echoes of merry-go-round music, shoot-the-chutes laughter and turkey trot music will reverberate among the hills to the rich homes on the hill-top?

That is the question which William G. Rockefeller, Percy Rockefeller, Francis E. Kessam Brown, F. W. Lincoln, Dr. R. E. Miles, Raymond B. Thompson and other New Yorkers whose property adjoins the proposed park would like answered in the negative. The millionaire colony first learned of the threatened invasion by letters from Lebratt Bros., proprietors of Crescent Park, Philadelphia, asking if they would sell to them sufficient land to square a twenty-acre tract they had just purchased from Thomas Young.

James O. Wright, Lebratt Bros' New York representative, endeavored to-day to obtain from William Teed, whose property adjoins Young's, enough land and a portion of the Buttermilk Falls Brook so that it might be used for a million-gallon tank for shoot-the-chutes. An option was obtained on the Young property, and a price set for the entire Teed property of nine acres.

These properties set between the hills in what is called Echo Valley, and it is understood that the name is to be applied to the new park. Mr. Wright said to-day that his company would build a hotel to accommodate 250 and a huge garage for their auto buses, which would run from New York and elsewhere.

## LANDSEN CO. OWES \$304,046.

A schedule of the liabilities and assets of the Landsen Company, manufacturers of automobile trucks, with branch offices in a number of cities and a plant in Newark, was filed in Newark yesterday by Francis Lewis, counsel for the concern. The assets were placed at \$304,046 and the liabilities \$304,046. There are almost 200 creditors.

## NEW VIM IN FUSION GRIP; TIGER COCAINES ITS TAIL

**Republicans, Heeding Whitman, Fall in Line, While Tammany Men, Alarmed, Confer.**

**MITCHEL SAYS "WE'LL WIN"**

**Predicts End of Police Corruption with District Attorney's Re-election—Koenig Accepts Verdict.**

The Republican leaders began to fall in line yesterday to support the fusion ticket, and there was every indication that the suggestion of a third ticket, which was threatened unless Judge Whitman withdrew, would not materialize.

Judge Whitman's plea for the solid Republican support in accepting the fusion nomination for District Attorney is already having its effect.

Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Congressman William M. Calder, chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, called on John Furroy Mitchell yesterday and gave him every assurance of their support. They told him that they were sure the leaders in the two counties would work hard for the fusion ticket and that they expected the rank and file of the party to give its support.

Mr. Mitchell issued an optimistic statement after he had conferred with the Republican leaders, in which he highly commended District Attorney Whitman's action in deciding to remain on the fusion ticket.

"Mr. Whitman's unreserved acceptance of the citizens' committee nomination will gratify every advocate of aggressive and efficient city government," he said. "His action, like that of Mr. McAneny, has set the highest standard for this campaign."

## Tammany Chiefs Confer.

There were indications of activity within the councils of Tammany Hall yesterday, following the completion of the solid front which the fusionists now, with the acceptance of District Attorney Whitman, can oppose to the Tiger. Mr. Murphy was at the wigwag for the first time in several days, and some of the prominent Tammany leaders conferred with him. The boss or his lieutenants would none of them indicate afterward what none of the Tammany plans were. It was evident, however, that some of them felt they should worry.

Though Tammany is experienced in fighting fusion, Mr. Murphy and his advisers are experiencing considerable difficulty, it was said, in formulating a plan to oppose a fusion candidate who evidently has the indorsement of the national administration. That fact puts a new wrinkle in the situation which is puzzling the Democratic leaders.

As the signs read now it looks as though the Tammany forces would concentrate on the renomination of Mayor Gaynor, though there is known to be some opposition to such a step among the wigwag counselors. Many of the Tammany leaders feel, nevertheless, that the strong fusion ticket demands the renomination of the Mayor as the one candidate who could best pull Tammany through. The Tammany men have been sitting back and waiting to see what kind of a ticket the fusionists would put up. They were well satisfied with the nomination of Mitchell, particularly when it seemed doubtful that District Attorney Whitman would consent to stick, but with the latter's acceptance, the complexion of the situation has changed and the atmosphere of gloom is growing heavier in the Tammany camp.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, returned from Europe and a visit to Richard Croker, the old Tammany leader, yesterday, and brought back only a "soft laugh." It was said, from the old man as encouragement to Mr. Murphy and other leaders when told of the present troubles that confronted them.

## Mitchel Predicts Victory.

Collector Mitchell predicted the election of the fusion ticket in his statement yesterday, and declared that, with the cooperation of the Mayor, with Mr. Whitman, as District Attorney, police corruption would be stamped out. He said:

"Mr. Whitman's unreserved acceptance of the Citizens' Committee's nomination will gratify every advocate of aggressive and efficient city government. His willingness to stand again for the District Attorneyship, to which he will certainly be re-elected, insures a continuance of the vigorous administration of that office which he has given during the last four years. His action, like that of Mr. McAneny, has set the highest standard for this campaign. They have shown conclusively that the first and controlling purpose of fusion is to organize all elements of the city who are determined to destroy corruption and establish efficiency in the city government."

The example set by Mr. Whitman and Mr. McAneny will, I am confident, insure the success of the Citizens' Committee in its efforts to select, on a non-partisan, non-factional basis, candidates for the various county offices which are to be filled at this election.

"With Mr. Whitman as District Attorney, co-operating with a Mayor who will utilize all the resources of the city government, police corruption will be stamped out, and the men of the department, the rank and file, will be liberated from the thralldom of the 'System' and 'gangster' rule, and permitted to serve the city with self-respect."

## Mitchel Plans Programme.

"With Mr. McAneny as President of the Board of Aldermen and a Mayor who will join with him in carrying out a definite administrative programme, the Board of Estimate will achieve that control over the policies and expenditures of the city government as a whole which, in my judgment, is the first requirement of economical administration of the city."

"The fusion ticket, as it now stands, is composed of men who will work together first to conduct a vigorous campaign for the election of the whole ticket and after the election work together to fulfill every promise made for bettering the government of the city. Splendid as the progress during the last four years has been, only a beginning has been made, because of the lack of co-operation between the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Chief Executive. If the ticket as now framed goes into office on January 1 I am confident that no effort will be spared to insure through cooperation the attainment of what we all desire—namely, straightforward, economical and effective administration of the city government."

Mr. Koenig issued a formal statement prior to his conference with Mr. Mitchell in which he declared the supreme issue in the coming campaign would be the defeat of Tammany Hall.

"The Republican organization of the County of New York entered the fusion movement with the determination to aid in uniting all organizations and civic bodies opposed to Tammany Hall," he said. "It will serve no good purpose at this time to dwell upon the reasons or to analyze the motives of the forty-five members of the Committee of 107 who failed to recognize the fact that Judge Whitman was the strongest candidate for Mayor on the fusion ticket."

## Will Support Judge Whitman.

"The majority of those present nominated John Furroy Mitchell for Mayor and with him William A. Prendergast for Controller and George McAneny for President of the Board of Aldermen. Judge Whitman having announced his intention to accept the renomination tendered to him by the committee, it is the duty of all loyal Republicans interested in good government and in the defeat of Tammany Hall to abide by his decision and support the ticket so nominated. Personally, I shall do everything in my power to impress these views upon the leaders and upon the rank and file of the Republicans of New York."

Contributions to Mr. Mitchell's campaign fund began to come in yesterday. The first contributor, Mr. Mitchell said, sent a check for \$25 and left the designation of the payee blank.

"He had evidently been reading the testimony before the Frawley committee," said Mr. Mitchell, "and wanted to make sure that it would be made payable to some campaign committee or other proper authority."

The West Side Business Men's Association and the Whitman Leagues, with a combined membership of twenty-five thousand, jointly issued a statement yesterday pledging their support to Judge Whitman.

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## CROKER LAUGHS AT TIGER

**Former Leader Unsympathetic on Wigwag's Woes.**

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall; Justice John J. Delany, of the Supreme Court, and Judge John V. McAvoy, of the City Court, returned yesterday from a trip abroad, during which two of them visited Richard Croker, the former Tammany leader. Judge McAvoy said yesterday that he and Mr. Smith drove out to Glenclaire, the Croker home, near Dublin, on July 19 or 20, and had luncheon with the former Tammany boss.

"The thing that impressed me most about him," said Judge McAvoy, "was the fact that there was not the appearance of a single wrinkle on his face, though he is seventy-three years old. It seemed as if he had been living a peaceful life of comfort and leisure in which age had passed him by. He was in good humor and excellent health. He laughed softly at the troubles which confront the present Tammany leaders when we told him about them."

## COCAINE USERS SENTENCED

**Three Women and Six Men Get Short Terms in Prison.**

Six men and three women, arrested in a resort on Bayard street as the result of efforts made by the Rev. James B. Curry, of St. James Church, were sentenced to varying terms in the penitentiary yesterday by Justices Zeller, Herrman and Russell in special sessions for the illegal possession of cocaine. The sentences ranged from thirty days to three months.

Father Curry, who was active in pushing the anti-cockade law which was passed last spring after the exposure of the traffic by the Tribune, said that the resort in question was not only a distributing station for cocaine, but was also the rendezvous of "crockers" of all kinds.

Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Police Court yesterday sent Martha Strain, a negroess arrested for selling cocaine in the Tombs, to Blackwell's Island for four months for disorderly conduct. The charge of selling cocaine was withdrawn and that of disorderly conduct substituted after Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, Tombs physician, had testified that she had called him names when he visited patients near her cell.

## HALLERAN CASE HELD UP

**Judge Reserves Decision on Application for Alimony.**

A pair of handcuffs figured in the court proceedings before Justice Crane, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, when application was made by Mrs. Sarah H. Halleran, sister-in-law of Maurice H. Connolly, Borough President of Queens, for \$500 a month and \$100 monthly alimony, in an action for separation brought against Aloysius G. Halleran.

Mrs. Halleran alleges cruel and inhuman treatment, citing one instance in which she said her husband handcuffed her to her brother, and that it was two hours before he arrived and filed the handcuffs from their wrists. Mrs. Halleran also charged that her husband broke a cane over her back.

Justice Crane refused to go into the merits of the case, and reserved his decision on the motion.

## Bell and Wing

By FREDERICK FANNING AYER

A striking book of verse.—Boston Post.

Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling.—London Academy.

Power and originality.—Cork